or Entered at the Postoffice at Men

WEDNESDAY : : APRIL 20, 1881

HON. JACOB THOMPSON The Republican newspapers attack this honored and distinguished citizen of Mem- years ago. The great financial event of the phis once a year with the regularity of the time is the assured success of the seasons. When the sap begins to rise in the arrangement for the government bonds trees, the sap of asperity fills the veins of about falling due, which Secretary these Republican editors, and they give vent | Windom has adopted. The discussion on to their superfluous lymph by discharging the funding bill led to numerous financial the usual epithets at Hon. Jacob Thompson. apprehensions, shook confidence, put up the We were waiting for the usual attack upon this pure and upright man, and the Repub- ble danger and threat. And after all, the diflican papers are now garnished with sensa- ficulty to be settled was left just where it was tional head-lines in flaming capitals recounting the wickedness of the menster which astonishing and much-advertised patent ployes and citizens, the fire was mastered. ing the wickedness of the menster which astonishing and much-advertised patent their distempered imaginations have conjured up. The last array of epithets is accompanied by an unusual amount of frightful exclamation points intended to make the

medicine, "the wisdom of congress," failed
the second story of the north wing entirely
surrounded by fire. The throng upon the
ground witnessed their frantic efforts to burst
through the grated windows with breathless
and killed himself on March 10th), that, inful exclamation points intended to make the northern heart quake. These large headlines, in big black capitals, over such a small substance, gives the whole article the appearance of a very small boy with a stove-pipe hat on his shoulders. The last pretext for ful exclamation points intended to make the success. Quietly, without troubling stockarchives witten by him to Judah P. Benjacan do for the six per cent bonds; it has furcrowd below, as with one voice, yelled min, a member of Jeff Davis's cabinet. We ther powers and possibilities, it is applicable to him to cut the grating loose. have carefully read this letter, and regret in other cases. It does away with all entanthat we have not room to publish it, as it is full of interest. Its publication would certainly do credit to Mr. Thompson, as it sible for congress to avoid the burning produced in the decrease of currency, and it makes it postainly do credit to Mr. Thompson, as it sible for congress to avoid the burning produced in the decrease of currency, and it makes it postable for congress to avoid the burning produced in the decrease of currency, and it makes it postable for congress to avoid the burning produced in the decrease of currency and it makes it postable for congress to avoid the burning produced in the decrease of currency and it makes it postable for congress to avoid the burning produced in the data of cases. It does away with all entails the first and cases and the courage by reason of the ladder and going into the room now ablaze, with the walls tumbling in every direction, and after a hand-to-hand struggle shows his good sense and his fidelity to the southern people. Mr. Thompson was the confidential agent of the Confederate government, and considering the fact ways injured when legislative power interthat he was writing a confidential letter to his government, which he never expected to lems, however necessary and just that interbe published, he exhibits a prudence and ference may be, and any plan that disposes an ability which shows the wisdom and greatness of the man. This letter, which has provoked so much slander and defamation against the author, discloses the monstrone fact that Mr. Thompson had espoused of his country's interests. the Confederate cause and was trying to make that cause successful! This is the head and front of Mr. Thompson's offending. In commenting on his letter, the New York

Tribune sums up its contents as follows:

Mr. Thompson's letter from Canada to Secretary Benjamin, of the Confederate government, fulfills a much more important function in disclosing the extraordinary efforts made by him and his northern allies to embarrass the Union cause, terrify the northern people at home and deplete the Union ariaies. It tells more of these things than any of the former letters in this remarkable series have told. One fact which strikes the reader at once is, that Mr. Thompson was well supplied with money. An uprising of the "Soms of Liberty!" had been arranged, and peace meetings to precede it and ere and a peace sentiment had been arranged at Peoria and Springfield, Illinois, and Chicago. The expenses of the peace meetings at Peoria, in July, 1864, it may interest the citizans of that place to know, were paid by the Confederate agovernment through Mr. Thompson. A Confederate agent was sent to New York with \$100,000 to carry out a plan for draining the country of gold, only a part of the amount being used, however. Mr. Thompson speaks of having \$600,000 in all. A gentleman engaged in burning boas for the Confederacy received \$2000, and a man in Cincinnati was also given money "to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city," coolly says Mr. Thompson on Indeed, the calminess with which he discusses throughout plots for the burning of cities would do credit to a professional assassin. "Having nothing clee on hand," a Colouel Martin "exwould do credit to a professional assassin. "Having nothing claic on hand," a Colonel Martin "expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New York city." The attempt was a failure, and Mr. Thompson deprecates at length reliance on Greek lire in burning cities. But he still regards incentiarism as an important part of the Confederate solicy. The organization known as the "Sons of Liberty," after making a prominent show of trength, had become demoralized, and was being replaced by a new yoler known as that of the "Star." But it was Mr. Thompson's wise conclusion that all desendence on northern organizations must be abanioned, and a different policy adopted. "Burn whatever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war." Also compel the government to keep a gaard on the railroads, thus deleting the armies in the field. Also induce Union oddiers to desert, and of this plan Mr. Thompson's ng else on hand," a Colonel Martin "ex guage how much our people suffered by the the socialists wish to attain.

Tribune sums up its contents as follows:

torch; and now, after desolating our homes of seventy Socrates was arraigned for trial, legislature. he refused to prepare a defense, declaring with stately independence that his whole life an's cabinet, and after ransacking his history and digging up his Confederate letters, nothing has been found to mar the ity which ever flows from the consciousness able to stand by themselves. of a faithful discharge of duty. The ratthe intended victim purer and brighter.

## THE CONDITION OF FINANCIAL MAT-

It is very gratifying to have absolute and

-good financial authority-denounces New York bank statements as " deceptive and worthless," which is owing to the system of averages adopted. It is a shame that a report so important to commerce, and in times of emergency so influential in its effect upon the ommunity, should be allowed year after year, to put out statements that are "deceptive and worthless," It is time the broom of reform was applied to this cobweb of red ape, and that reports of real utility and absolute truth be made to the people. One point is especially noticeable this seasonnotwithstanding our prosperity and abun-

dance of money, imports continue to decrease. We are doing without several foreign articles now that used to cost us a great deal of money interest on current loans, and was a veritamedicine, "the wisdom of congress," failed of such questions outside of congress is adsatisfaction, therefore, that the patriotic citizen can, just now, contemplate the trade aspect

DOCTOR ISIDORE KITSEE, the inventor the parlor cattle car, graduated from the University of Vienna with high honors, became a conspicuous figure in the agitation against the policy of the Austrian government, and was invited by the authorities to seek other climes. He published several political works of value, among them one enttiled Reforms Needed in Judaism, which created a great sensation in Hebrew circles. Eight years ago he came to America, and, through Dr. Einhorn, of New York, received a call as rabbi to a congregation in Wheelshort time, and embarked as a lecturer on of houses are obliged to leave in boats. In the city Knowlton's machine and wood shop philosophical and theological subjects, para Creative Power." He was invited to start a German paper in Pittsburg, which he did, under the name of Deutsche Blactter. In this enterprise he soon lost the remnant of his fortune, and for several years has had a handne, and for several years has had a handto-hand struggle with life, which continued up to a few months ago. Last week he was offered \$50,000 for his interest in his new in- mourn irreparable losses vention, which he declined. He is only about hope to-day that the water will fall. thirty years of age. His cars are now being manufactured by a Cincinnati company with a capital of \$600,000, which a number of New Yorkers have asked to be permitted to increase to double the amount. Dr. Kitsee, after many ups and downs, has again secured a

letter in its worst light, but it cannot a am ... A GENERAL congress of the socialists of torted so as to dim the brightness of an un- Switzerland, on the 2d of September next. sullied name. The Federal soldiers were The questions to be discussed are: (1) Can desolating the south - burning the towns, the powers of the socialists be increased, cities and even the private residences of non- and on what basis can this object best be at- 9,373,195 pupils and 271,144 teachers. It is combatants, and which sheltered defenseless tained? (2) Is it advisable to organize in comforting to know that in 1878 the number matter. women and children. Mr. Thompson pro- every country a bureau of information and posed to retaliate, more with the hope of assistance for unemployed laborers, and for as it does an indication that the stopping such harbarity in the south than those socialists who are the victims of bour- quality of the coming average voter any desire or expectation of injuring the geois persecutions? (3) What political and will be better than that of north. The hundred thousand charred economic laws must be repealed, and what chimneys which dot the south stand as so political and according to the south stand according to the south standard to th chimneys which dot the south stand as so political and economic legislation must be France and the United States maintain about many monuments to the vandalism of the had in case the socialists should come into a fifth of their respective populations at Federal army. No one can travel a dozen miles in any inhabited section of the south without gazing upon these relics of the war.

Federal army. No one can travel a dozen adopt a manifesto to be published in all the living languages of the world, setting forth living languages of the world, setting forth They tell in truthful and undeniable lan- and explaining to the laboring classes what are reported with 3,710,882 pupils and 69,527

by fire, Mr. Thompson is denounced as a THE Republicans in the United States senmonster for daring to talk about burning ate have disgusted the country at large by the former being credited with 2,134,683 purporthern cities. As a war measure the south northern cities. As a war measure the south | their persistency in demanding a reorganizawas flooded with counterfeit Confederate tion of that body in advance of the regular money, but Mr. Thompson is to be made infamous because he suggested, as a war measure, the plan of desirior the contemptible beyond expression. They owe Japan has 2,162,062 pupils, with 59,825 teachure, the plan of draining the country of it to the country to give up this contest, go gold. It seems that Mr. Thompson is into executive session, confirm the Presicharged with the crime of trying to get up | dent's nominations or reject them, so that he a peace meeting, and to induce Union sol- may make others, and they can go home and diers to desert. These charges are too friv- save the country from a continuation of the olous to notice, and we presume they do not disgraceful scenes of the past seven weeks. disturb the equanimity of Mr. Thompson. Wrangling, contention and dissension have They certainly should not, for there so lowered the dignity of the senate that it is is nothing in them calculated to to-day no better than the house, which has sully his name. When at the age sunk itself almost to the level of a border

GREECE is something more than warlike, had been a preparation; that no man had she is commercial and progressive. She is ever seen him commit an unjust deed. every day extending her manufacturing in- eight the duties of a good citizen. Hon. Jacob large steamship company, for instance, has Thompson can make the same answer to his been formed at Athens to encourage trade maligners. His private life has been pure among the scaports of Italy, Greece and the Bavarian children are properly taught. and blameless. He has always commanded Levant, and generally to compete with the the love and admiration of his neighbors. Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, which has hitherto He was in public life for over forty years, had the chief shipping trade in these waters. served as representative in congress, United | The capital will amount to about twenty States senator, member of President Buchan- millions of francs, and is said to have been

ALL good citizens throughout the country beauty of an exemplary life. Mr. Thompson | will applaud the President for his timely and | our own schools might be increased with very has lived through the most eventful years of | bounteous succor of the people of Dakota, the republic, and has been closely identified driven from their homes and losing all they THE EXECUTED NIHILISTS. with all the political movements of his time. had of property save their land, by the over-His career has been long, sometimes brilliant flow of the great rivers. Their trials were and picturesque, and instead of chafing over severe and their losses great, and they were inaction and querulous with complaint, as is entitled to something more than the commis usually the case with retired politicians, he eration of the great republic. We trust the lives in the enjoyment of that screne tranquil- government will stand by them until they are

ing of the venomous viper, and the reputa- west this summer as a result of the very tion of Hon, Jacob Thompson is equally severe winter. The snow is still upon the son, studied law in the Odessa university. In as impervious to the poisonous fangs of his ground in some places to the depth of two 1872 he was expelled for the arrangement of assailants. The signal failure of this last and three feet, so that work in the fields is effort to tarnish his unsullied name will no yet impossible, and, even if it were, the catdoubt have the effect of terminating slanders the are suffering from what is called the one of the leaders. Jelaboff married the which have heretofore left the character of "yellow water." They will eat, drink and daughter of a wealthy alderman of Odessa. chew their cuds, but cannot get upon their

THE greatest of Swedish historians, Prof. It is very gratifying to have absolute and complete assurance that the commerce of the Anders Fryxell, aged eighty-six years, died blow up the imperial train. The mine, how-

ANOTHER ASYLUM

For the Insane Burned to the Ground, Fortunately with the Loss of Only One Life, That of a Rescued Patient who Went Back into the Flames.

Thrilling Midnight Scenes - Gallant Work Done in Saving the Unfortunate Inmates by Employes and Citizens, One of Whom was Painfully Burned.

ANNA, ILL., April 19 .- A fire broke out in the bath-room on the fourth floor in the north wing of the Illinois southern hospital for insane at this place at 11:30 last night.

St. Petersburg school of mines, where he was admitted on the special recommendation of Count Vlazemsky, the late chief of the St. for insane at this place at 11:30 last night.

After getting the patients out an effort was made to stay the progress of the fire, but as the building had a mansard roof, it was not scholarship founded by a wealthy until the center building was reached that, merchant. Rysakoff was one of a dozen nihi-Three patients were discovered in a room in its excellence is not exhausted by what it cut his way out, but he simply threw the ax These patients were all taken from cells, but in some way wandered back. Three vantageous to the country. It is with great fire companies from Cairo arrived at 6:30 and are working upon the ruins. The su-perintendent, Dr. Wardner, is in Chicago on business. Loss estimated at \$150,000. Only the patient Ferkle is missing.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN

ford, Illinois, by the High Water-Many Buildings Flooded. ROCKFORD, April 19 .- The flood of Roc river here is something unprecedented. It has already thrown 1500 men out of employment, and is still on the increase. The water power manufacturers will lose thousands of and this is their busiest season, they having large orders ahead. The low lands on eithe side of the river north and south of this city ing, West Virginia, where he remained but a are several feet under water. The occupants philosophical and theological subjects, par-ticularly on the subject of the "Existence of tral Furniture company's basement is filled buildings is in danger. Cellars are flooded, and many other firms and private individuals

THE SCHOOLS

Pupils to Teachers, and the

the forthcoming circular there were enrolled in the mehoods of the world at the latest acabout 1,000,000 teachers. The latter num-ber is indefinite because in several instances of children attending school was somewhat in excess of the number of voters, furnishing teachers, the number of pupils being about a sixth of the population, which is about the same proportion as that shown in Prussia. Austria and Hungary are given separately, 1,559,636 pupils and 20,717 teachers. In Austria-Hungary, therefore, not more than a an unknown quantity, the proportion of pupils to population cannot be accurately de-termined. It is probably not far from that be perceived that the most surprising feature of these statistics is the wide variation in there is an average of one teacher to thirtyteachers. In France there is one teacher to forty-three pupils, a number which is too great for the American idea of good work at Through all his life he had never been en- dustries, and is about to make a great stride resistible that much of the school gaged in any lawsuit, and had performed all in the direction of her lost commerce. A life of the pupils is practically wasted. Bayaria has one teacher to vince an American school teacher that the pan employs one teacher to thirty-six chil-dren, thus ranking next to the United States" number of teachers is considered no other explanation is necessary. Good schools and dinner. ible, and the quantity of teaching force in great advantage."

The Delicately Nurtured Girl Who Gave

Alexander, by hanging at St. Petersburg yesterday morning makes the following account of them, written on the 2d of April by

managed to escape unpunished. In October, feet, and lie in that condition a few days and 1879, in company with his two comrades (sent to Siberia) and Mile, Iakimoff

state councillor and the granddaughter of a preceding year at the same time, an increase of 11.7 per cent. As there is no night-and-day, hurry-scurry business doing, it is clear that on a calm, settled basis, we are doing well. Gold comes into the country abundantly; \$82,841,200 has arrived since July last. The New York Public and Sphy Perovsky. Mile. Sophy has since July last. The New York Public on the precision of the care that the same time, an increase of the care. She received the best possible education. She is of small stature, modest in appearance and neat in dress. They were without leaders to succeed. They were without leaders to succeed that the follars. They were without leaders to succeed the way of his most intimate personal friends any that Secretary Blaine has most certainly such that the absorbing object of his life was shown up, having been mistakeh for the army and navy. Cuba and other countries, and that the absorbing object of his life was shown to reverge himself on all those who had since July last. The New York Public of the Care. They are largely used in hospitals are precised the sugar trade, as the case was a time to of experience has firmly rooted furth's Pill in public estimation. Their won-deful adaptability to the various forms of the car. They were without leaders to succeed. The whole Confederacy got down at last to either the confederacy with public men. Considering what we aimed at, in its extent and the confederacy got down at last to eithe confederacy got down at last to depend on General Lee. In our congress the whole confederacy got down at last to eithe the their in the Confederacy got down at last to eithe the their in the Confederacy got down at last to eithe the support of the car. The whole Confederacy got down at last to eithe confederacy got down at last to eithe the public men. Confederacy got down at last to eithe the their in the Confederacy got down at last to eithe the their in the Confederacy got down at last to eithe the the support and the public men. Confe

peatedly averted the discovery of the Moscow mine while it was in process of construction. The neighborwas to arm the negroes; and that was not done. Two things which worked against us from the beginning were the slavery question and the blockade. The moment the block-Sukhorukoff (the assumed name of Hart-man) and inquired all about Hartman's busi-ness. But Sophy proved herself equal to the situation. Day by day she stood watch-As Colonel Snead, of General Pap. Price's Staff, Views Him -- He Thinks Him Anything but a Mediocre Man. ing the approach of every stranger to the Yet He was Not the One that Should have been

under her bed over 100 pounds of dynamite, and it was agreed upon by her krujok that she should fire at the dynamite in case of the house being invaded by the police. When the Moscow mine was ready, Sophy Charged with the Management of the Affairs of the Confederacy-He Prewas sent to signal the approach of the sup-posed imperial train. She made the sign and the train was blown up. Sophy and ferred Howell Cobb-Lee the Final Dependence of the People-Slavery.

erate Government:
"Mr. Jefferson Davis some time ago," said founded by a wealthy lumber Mr. Snead, "wrote to me for information on a point which I presume he will treat of in the book. It was the disobedience of Ster-ling Price, which led to the attack on Corinth, and it was his chance to throw the first

railroad. Navrotsky at that time was employed as a switchman. Mlle. Hesse was once tried for a political crime, and sentenced to be transported, but she managed to facturer of the bombs, is one of the most prominent of the terrorists. Under different aliases he is known to have taken part in the ost daring plots, "Mikhailoff, who was arrested in the root occupied by Nayrotsky and Mile, Hesse, but not before he wounded three policemen, is

nother member of the terrorist faction." NOT IN MISSISSIPPI.

tact and her wonderful self-possession

ing women many times called on

place where the mine was under way, and

pulling the underground bell, thus warning the nihilist miners to stop work. She kept

he bombs that proved fatal to the late czar

"Nicholas Ivanovitch Rysakoff (not Rusa

The Outrages Related by Dawes in the Senate Becently are Now Attrib-

Statement of the Northern Man wh Says His Property was Destroyed by His Neighbors.

Boston, April 19.—The Advertiser of this morning publishes a statement from Charles Heath, now residing at Malden, this State, who was the person referred to by Senator Dawes in the senate debate as having his property in the south destroyed by incendi res in extent, was in Caldwell parish ouisiana, on the Ouachita river, ten mile below Columbia, Louisiana. Heath states that he, with his brother, who is a New Orleans merchant, bought a plantation thirteen or fourteen years ago, and had established upon it a ginhouse, grist-mill and repair shop fitted up with improved machinery under a white overseer, and were not seriously inter-fered with by their neighbors. Mr. Heath says that the first difficulty was along in 1877 or '78, and was on account of a decision that we would not employ white men as overseers. From that time, as the statement intimates Heath's trouble began, neighbors and others accuraing him of a willingness to divide his land with the negroes, avowed determination to prevent it. Troubles in which the negroes on his place were maltreated are recounted in the statement, but Heath says he got along very well until last Heath says he got along very well until last Christmas. Upon Christmas night his whole place was burned. He says: "The whole place, with improvements worth \$25,000, they burned up — my tools, wagons, grist-mill, burned up — my tools, wagons, grist-mill, secession, and in the campaign of 1860 made dollars worth of goods in about twenty min utes we had to work in, and we came within an ace of being burned up alive. The only thing that saved us was the wind blew the flames away from the building in which we were sleeping." Heath's statement alleges a series of outrages perpetrated upon negroes in the parish where he was located. He says he was assured by his friends, some of whom are strong Democrats, that he had got into the worst part of the State. Mr. Heath says he real estate, this fall. The negroes on his plantation pay him for his land and the chant there, and was appointed mayor of the city by General Sheridan, Mr. Heath says that the firing of his place was not alluded to in United States heads the list grandly with the papers. He made no secret in New Or-

Where may we find a plant so rare, in times to come, on lonely nights
The bad small boy will scale thy hights
And, climbing, skin his knee,
To confiscate thy rich delights,
O, young persimmen tree!

A NEW HORSE DISEASE

the Service of Chicago Street-

Car Companies.

Chricago, April 19.—The troubles of the street-car companies are not yet past. A with a swelling just below the fetlock, which after a little, festers, and becomes a discharging sore. It heals slowly to skillful treatmatter spreads itself upward and through the blood, causing death. The horses are in period of winter, during which the animals have been obliged to stand and travel in the cold, wet and slush. The disease has been slowly gaining ground for some days, and to-day a large proportion of the south side company's here. side company's horses are under treatment; 200 horses of the north-side company's, and Parmelee's 'bus line reports one horse dead great are my responsibilities and my danger, and individuals also suffer.

Dying by Dozens. An Ottawa, On ario special, April 14th, dren, thus ranking next to the United in the quantity of teaching force in her schools. The efficiency of our common as Big Tunnel, will serve to illustrate the as Big Tunnel, will serve to illustrate the strange malady. He sat phases of the strange malady. He sat down apparently perfectly well to eat his dianation is necessary. Good schools and the r-worked teachers are wholly incompate, and the quantity of teaching force in own schools might be increased with very one caching the vital parts in about ten minutes, causing his abdedien and chest to exumbled down dead, all in less than fifteen nutes from the time the disease attacked In this way these people are dying dozens, and already more than a hundred have been carried off. The white peo-

been asked to have the disease investigated. Destructive Effects of a Tornado. LITTLE ROCK, April 19 .- A terrible storm wept the northern part of Drew county, leveling houses and trees and destroying human and animal life on the plantation of William one of which was occupied by Alden Hill torn to pieces. In attempting to save one of his children, Hill was struck by a piece of flying timber and killed. The children were also crushed to death. The colored woman was blown into a tree-top, where she was found dead with her baby in her arms, which was uninjured. Two white women are re-ported to have been dangerously wounded others, whose names cannot be learned, are reported to be killed or wounded. Some valble cattle were killed, and bedding and

speculative projects, were in active movement; now speculation in merchandise of any kind is slight, and the business doing is on the usual footing of sound commerce; yet on the usual footing of sound commerce in active moves and the previously thrown her four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drowned, but was clinging to the side of the given it to be understood that his is to be a girl.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Hartman escaped. Now it appears that it was Sophy who, on March 13th, made the sign to Rysakoff and his comrade to throw

We copy from the New York Tribune of Sunday the following interview with Colonel Snead, formerly of General Price's staff, called out by the publication in the APPEAL of ex-tracts from the forthcoming work of Mr. Jef-ferson Davis—The Rise and Fall of the Confedkoff) is twenty years old. He studied in the

when Price and Van Dorn were so terribly beaten. General Bragg had ordered Price not to engage the enemy, but to avoid him and slip past, and when Price resolved, under 1879, laid the mine for the czar on the Odessa the persuasion of Van Dorn, to risk a battle, I left General Price, telling him explicitly that he was disobeying his orders, and I would not serve with him. As Mr. Davis was a great deal censured on General Bragg's account, I suppose he desires to show that Bragg's generalship was good, but that his rders were not obeyed."
Said I: "Mr. Snead, was Davis the best man who could have superintended the Con-"No, sir. He was wholly out of place there

prejudices, but of extraordinary ability. Some time ago I was sent by some capitalists in New York to Georgia to see if an accomrhetorician. I will apply a term to him that I have never heard before, but which I have modation could not be made about the pay ment of the debt of the State. I offere often thought of. He was the Edward Ever-ett of the south. His influence over the south, which led to most of his promotions money from the State of Georgia in my life. and to the presidency of the Confe erate gov- I cannot take a fee in this case, to be pai by the people of Georgia. My views are yours on this question, and I can make just as good a statement without a fee.' He sat up with me till about 3 c'clock in the mornthings with such expertness, and with such a strong and animating fancy, that he passed for more than his worth as the executive genius of a people in their necessity. I have seen some notices calling Mr. Davis's book dry. This surprises me. He ought to be able, with his style, to make one of the most ing, drinking punches, and then he went in and got the governor of the State out of his bed. It was at the Kimball house. Said he:

interesting books to read that come out of the

"He is a man of narrow and intense mind, as you generally find men to be who are narrow between the temples, and such is the preferred—such as Lovell and Kirby ith—were men of the same narrow type, was deficient in executive capacity. His He was deficient in executive capacity. His brother, Joe Davis, had always superintended his affairs, and rendered him independent in fortune, and since the war Mr. Davis has only been successful in breasting necessity by the strength of his name with a few persons who took him on traditions. He was not a wise man. His judgment was not clear, and could not be when he allowed prejudice and passion to come into consultation with the pub-lic necessity. He seldom forgave his opponents, was jealous in extraordinary cases, and was frequently not on speaking terms with the most important men in his government. He did not speak to Vice-President Stephens for a very long time, if he has relations with him now. He was jealous of General Lee, as I can give

amp speeches in New England on behalf of good there; but after he went into the secesmodation, even when it became manifest that we were whipped."
"Who should have been President of the "Howell Cobb, of Georgia. Cobb was the

ablest man for general administration we had

in the Confederacy. He was a good lawyer, well informed, had a disciplined mind, and was acquainted with finance—that question of questions, so useful to a young, struggling nation desirous to plant itself in the interests of mankind and on a solid bottom. remarkable scene in one of the secret session of the Confederate congress," said Mr. Snead.
"Perhaps this has never been printed before.
We frequently had secret sessions, and they were among the most important we held In our congress the President and Vice-President and the members of the cabinet were entitled to sit and speak. Davis never did so, but the cabinet frequently came in, and on one occasion that erratic but brilliant man, Louis Wigfall made a speech arraigning Jefferson Davis. Wigfall was a colonel, and came into the congress with his uniform on. His speech was a bold, consecutive indictment of Mr. Davis's administration. I think it was about 1862, when McClellan was before Richmond. He said, in concluding: 'Gentlemen, there sits among you a man who will be regarded with more bitter hate by our posterity than any member of our body, for having imposed any inclined and country for invitig imposed upon the Conf-derate government this narrow, inefficient and ruinous Chief Magistrate 'Who is the man?' cried other senators. 'I will tell you who he is,' said Wigfall, and he walked around a part of the house till he came to the desk of R. W. Barnwell, one of the senators from South Carolina. Stopping there, he said to Barnwell: 'You, sir, are the

eculiar and heretofore unknown disease has at Montgomery."

at Montgomery."

"I was," he said, "appointed on the foreign affairs committee by the Confederate congress. I voted for the abolition of slavery as a matter of military necessity, but it was only sup-ported by a few members from the border States, which had a minor interest in the matter. A border committee met over a con-fectionary store in Richmond. The chair-

scheme to make the dictaor of the whole Confederacy, and a committee was sent to the camp to see Lee. When they had stated their proposition he said:

"Gentlemen, I am so hard pressed with the duties I now have, that if any more duties would break me down. So that when I say my prayers night and morning, it is as much as I can do to stop from asking God to bring every day the ball that is to close my accountability. There is no way, said Lee, to turn. I am afraid to leave way, said Lee, to turn. I am afraid to leave 1:55½, 1:59.

Second Race.—Withers stakes, two-year-work way, by Anglia, Mongran

go. The country is empty, empty of men, empty of food.

"Just before our lines were broken at Petersburg I took dinner with several officers, and General Lee there related that Mr. Davis had the day before sent him a message leave his army and go over to Richmond a journey both ways of a day or nearly so, to have a conference. Lee replied that the cessities of the army every moment were such that he could not go away; that he expected an attack every moment. To this answer was returned that Mr. Davis still inthat he would not be responsible for what happened in his abscence; that only the very gravest occasion would justify his going. Davis inflexibly replied that General Lee must come; and, said Lee, telling his story, when we got together there was no business or question of any more moment between u han might bring two old women together. Mr. Davis had merely determined that I

should come, no matter what the conse-"A report has been circulated in Missouri that General Grant offered his services to Sterling Price and Claib Jackson against the

"Now at that period I was the secretary of both Jackson and Price. I slept with Claib Jackson during all that period preceding and about secession. I wrote his proclamation as governor of the State, If General Grant had ever written a letter offering his come to me, and there never was any such letter, and I have so replied to inquiries adcome to me, and there never was any such letter, and I have so replied to inquiries addressed to me. I have also said there was a want of responsibility in the party making states for the district of West Virginia for complete assurance that the commerce of the country is at present prosperous, and we have that assurance in a way that is unmistakable—by the exchanges, the record of the money transactions arising from the current mercantile operations. Last year at this time an immense grain speculative projects, were in active movements of the projects, were in active movements. Anders Fryxell, aged eighty-six years, died in Stockholm, on the 21st of March. He was duality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a rever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11th, when he was a fever, did not explode, on account of the bad of the statement. Stering Price was one of the best sodiers in the United States. He best sodiers in the United States. He best woman called her eldest dwell was plowing, knocked him on the head and other explosives. The digging of the military game and there was a want of responsibility in the particular was found and the statement. Stering Price want of responsibility in the party making the statement. Sterling Price was one of the best soldiers in the United States. He best soldiers in the United States. He beat Lyon at the military game and killed him. No man loved fighting more than ent life or power until you light a fire under United States circuit court this morning, diit, and then it will drag trains of cars over

mountain tops. That was General Price."
Recurring again to Jefferson Davis, Mr.
Snead said: "We were very badly equipped

to the congress and the President toward the close that the only salvation of the country

ade was put upon us, we could get little help in men from abroad, and could have no

navy, and slavery prevented our recognition Lord Palmerston was at heart in favor of u

out dared not act. Louis Napoleon was ou

friend from the beginning, and determined to act for us. The agent he used to achieve that was the Duke de Persigny. On one occasion at a dinner party in Paris, the

emperor's private secretary said to Mr. Sli-dell and others present that he spoke by the

emperor's authority when he said that if the southern States would make a public prom-

ise to emancipate the slaves, whether the

meant to keep that promise or not, France would recognize the Confederacy immedi-ately. Slidell, who had been sent abroad for

no other purpose than to get that recogni-tion, arose at the table and said that the south would never give up slavery, that it

was the corner-stone of her independence and she would rather be subjugated and

and she would rather be subjugated that keep her slaves than independent without them. Alexander H. Stephens," continued Mr. Snead, "never abandoned the idea of returning to the Federal Union. Toward the close of the war, his energies were strenuous

to come to some accommodation with the United States. Davis opposed it all the

while, and finally, when he saw that it was

about to become a measure of congress over

whelmingly, he selected the commissioner He had not spoken to Stephens for som

time, but then sent for him and told him h should appoint him."

should appoint him.

Referring to General Mahone, Mr. Snead said: "In the closing days of the rebellion, Mahone was second only to General Lee. He was said to be Lee's choice as his successor

to command the army if Lee had been cut

Anybody who takes him for a fool will suffe

or the mistake."

Referring to Toombs, of Georgia, Mr.
head said: "Toombs is a man of intense

Governor, here is Mr. Snead's argument or

the bond question,' and in five minutes' tim

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

epot Platform Hands on a Strike—The

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

Pive Handred Pittsbarg Boiler-Makers

Demanding a Fixed Scale of Wages

for One Year.

rate of wages.

THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED. SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the suffere They Energase the Appellie, and cab body to Take on Flesh, thus the sys nourished, and by their Tonic Action nourished, and by their about a tools are pro-bigestive Organs, Regular atools are pro-duced. Price B cents. 35 Murray 84. N.Y. TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York Dr. TUTT'S HANUAL of Valuable Information and Lorfo' Hereipts will be mailed FREE un application.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN

MAY 10, 1881-132d Monthly Drawing Louisiana State Lottery Company This Institution was regularly incorporated by e Legislature of the State, for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, for the term of riolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution sdopted December 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of at 000,000 to which it has since added a reserve fund ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION

Toombs said more than I could have said in two days. The quality of his mind is marvelous. Things become clear to him, and he puts them clearly to others." It Never Scales or Postpones. Look at the following distributi CAPITAL PRIZE, 830,000. 100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The boiler-makers ambering five hundred struck to-day for an numbering live hundred struck to-day for an agreement of oue year on the present rate of wages which range from \$2.25 to \$2.80 per day, and for time and a half time for repair jobs; double time for night work, triple time for Sunday and construit time for Sunday Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or in a Registered Letter, or Money Order, by mail. Addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans. La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 318 Broadway, New York, or to D. L. GILLESPIE, No. 6 West Court street, Memphis, Teunessee.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS. for Sunday, and quadruple time for Sunday night work. The contest is one for a fixed

Sr. Louis, April 19.-The street railroad onductors and drivers of all the lines in the ity have decided to make a demand for a twelve to fourteen hours on the short runs and sixteen to eighteen hours on the runs, and the conductors receive two de and the drivers one dollar and a half per General Insurance Agents, day. What they want is a reduction to twelve hours per day all round at the pres-ent wages, and they assert if the companies do not comply with their demand they will No. 6 Madison Street,

strike. A meeting will be held to-morrow night, at which their demand will be formu-Memphis. lated and presented to the companies. Railroad Platform Laborers Striking LOUISVILLE, April 19.—The strike among the railroad platform laborers is on the in-crease and the day hands doing platform joined in the demand for increased wages. This was brought about by other strikes, This was brought about by other strikes, backed by the Amalgamated Union. They are determined to hold out for their demands, and are working for a general strike of the platform hands of the roads touching at this point. The Ohio and Mississippi road reliused to accept their demands, and they stopped work. They are about fifteen in number. The hands at the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road were waited on by

son and indianapois road were waited on by a committee from the strikers, which resulted in those working on the Main street side, twenty in number, making application for the advance asked by the strikers. Mr. Hubbel, local freight agent of the road, told them to continue at work till noon, and, in the meantime, he would see what could be done for them. This they agreed to do, and at noon they were informed that the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis would pay as much as any of the other roads, and under that assurance the men concluded to work. If the strikers are successful in their son and Indianapolis men will also get the benefit of the increase. They are a small body and cannot aid materially in the strike. and their continuing work will have little bearing on the issues between the strikers and the roads. At the Louisville and Nashville road nearly all of the old platform hands have quit work, but the road has managed to find a fair supply of men to do the work. Being green, however, they cannot work near as fast nor do the work as well as the old hands. The usual number of hands employed about the platforms of the Louisville and Nashville road, not including the union forces, is between seventy-five and one hundred. There are at work now on the platforms sixty men. Yesterday fifty negroes from different points between here and Nash-ville, and some lower down on the road, ar-

rived. They would not go to work, however saying that if they had known that "strikers had done quit" they would not have come. NEW ORLEANS, April 19 .- The Louisiana Jockey club spring meeting was held to-day.

First Race.—Mile heats, over four hurdles. Andy Woodcock, 3, 1, 1; Captain Franklin, 1, 3, 2; Dix, 2, 2, ruled out. Time—1:554,

olds; half-mile. Won by Anglia, Mongram second, Effie H. third. Time—0:52. Third Race.-Walker stakes, four-yearolds; two miles. Won by Kimball easily, Goldbug second, Duke of Kent third. Time

-3:501. Shot While Acting Suspiciously. Pirriseuso, April 19.—This morning about 2 o'clock, Officer Samuel Hoffman shot and 2 o'clock, Officer Samuel Hoffman'shot and instartly killed a young man named John Siediehl in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, under the impression that Siediehl was a burglar. The officer states that Siediehl was acting suspiciously, and when questioned in regard to his name he replied that it was none of the officer's business, at the same time placing his hand in his pocket, as though about to draw a weapon. Hoffman then leveled his revolver and fired. A verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered by the coroner's jury. KEEP the liver active, and enjoy good health. This you can do by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which never fails to cure dyspepsia, sour stomach, billiousness, etc. For sale by G. W. Jones &

Bill of Complaint Dismissed BALTIMORE, April 19.—In the circuit court to-day Judge Dobbin filed an opinion and decree in the case of Daniel R. Brant re. John T. Ehlen et al. as stockholders of the Virginia Coal and Iron company of Hampshire county, West Virginia. The suit was instituted by Brant; of Chicago, to enforce againt defendant, shareholders in the Virginia Coal

New York, April 19.—In the case of S. and W. Welsh & Co. against Collector Merritt, to recover the amount of excessive du-ties paid on sugar, Judge Wallace, in the rected a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed. The decision is regarded as of great importance to the sugar trade, as the case was pending to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The importers claimed that the planters had a perfect right to make their sugars light or dark, as best suited the market for which they were intended, and this position was expressly upheld by Judge Wallace.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures fever and ague.

From Baltimore every alternate Toesday For Liverpool, via Londonderry. Extra Steamers from Glasgow, Gal. way and Londonderry. This line offers supposition was expressly upheld by Judge Wallace.

JAS. SPEED, Agent, at Memphis, or LEVE & ALDEN, General Passenger Agents, 297 Broadway, New York; 105 South Fifthst., Phildelphia; 5 State street, Boston.

TUTTS PILLS.

MYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND

DRAWING.

FORTUNE FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY

will take piace monthly on the second Tuesday HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

MURPHY & MURPHY,

ADJOINING COTTON EXCHANGE,

Only the best companies. Ginhouses and FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE Latting Soap Manufacturing AND OIL REFINING COMPANY.

THE FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING FORM-erly known as Bradley Block, situated at foot of Adams street, with the ground occupied thereby, and extending to Mississippi river, with all the Machinery for making Soap and Refining Oil, together with Soap and Soap Material on hand at time of sale, and office Furniture, will be sold, on the premises, at public sale, on Saturday, April 23, 1881, for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



UNDERTAKERS.

H. A. THOMS.

UNDERTAKER,

**UNDERTAKERS!** 320 Main Street, Memphis.

BURIAL ROBES AND COFFIN HARDWARE! Orders by telegraph promptly filled, and Cases J. H. FLAHERTY & CO.



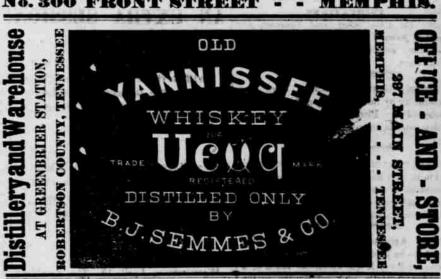
FULL ASSORTMENT OF METALIC CASK-88 To my old friends in the city of Memphis: We have secured the valuable services of GKORGE DASHIEL, Esq. an old and esteemed resident of Memphis, to superintend and take charge of our business in the General Undertaking Line

ALLAN LINE

Of Royal Mail Steamers

## PORTER, TAYLOR & CO COTTON FACTORS

WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 300 FRONT STREET - - MEMPHIS.



M. GAVIN&CO. Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors,

**And Commission Merchants.** and 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn. Our I. N. RAINEY devotes his whole time to the Weighing and Sale of all Cotton intro charge. We have our own Cotton Warehouse, corner Washington and Second



PATTERNS

And Fashion Publications,

254 Second street.

The King of Machines. AMERICAN. IRVING BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN A. S. LIVERMORE, President.
J. H. WESTBAY, Foreman of Machinery.
GEO. W. WAINRIGHT, Foreman Pattern De pt

ST. JOHN,

The Livermore Foundry & Machine Co (Succesors to Gunn & Fagan, Union Iron Works.) 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172 and 174 Adams, Memphis. ron and Brass Castings, Shafting and Pulleys, Cotton Presses, Plantation Work Building Work, Railroad Work, Steamboat Work, Brass Goods, Pipe and Pipe Fittings. General Repairs and everything pertaining to the Foundry and Machine Shop Business.

we We are now theroughly prepared to fill all orders, promising good work, promptness and fair prices

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 190 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Cotton countgracd to us at Memphis or New Orleans will have prompt and careful itention. We constantly carry a large and carefully selected stock Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, iquors, Tobacco and Cigars at MEMPHIS, and will sell as low as the lowest. We carry no stock at New Iriears, but for parties who desire it, will make purchases in that market.

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY SO! 500 BRLS. COLE'S 3 FG FLOUR 1000 Brls. COLE'S EXTRA FLOUR

SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO. No. 256 Front Street, Memphis.

A. B. TREADWELL. WHOLESALE GROCERS

Cotton Factors. No. 11 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

1881 | SHELBY COUNTY SPRING | 1881

CONVENES TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1881,

Cotton Factors

Wholesale Grocers, 9 Union Street, MEMPHIS, · · TENNESSEE

ESTABLISHED 1849. SPECHT & WALTER

WHOLESALE **CANDY MANUFACTURERS for THE TRADE** Best Candies—such as Cream Caramela, Cream Walnuts, Cream Figs, Cream Dates

37 Madison Street. R. G. CRAIG & CO.

RELIABLE FARM IMPLEMENT AND SEED DEALERS,

No. 361 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.